

Prices and Prospects.

Consumptive Requirements Being Small the Turnover Of Furnace Coke is Light

Buying Preceded by Sharp Ne-
gotiations, Users Seeking
Lowest Prices.

\$3 PRODUCERS' DEAD LINE

Iron and Steel Being at Low Ebb Next
Change is Likely to be for Better;
Foundry Slips 25 Cents to \$25-
\$3.75; Coal Market Still Stagnant.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, July 9.—There has been a light turnover in furnace coke in the past week, simply because the consumptive requirements do not exist. Nearly all the furnaces that use purchased (Connellsville) coke are out of blast. A few small lots have gone at \$3.00, the level to which the market had declined at the end of June, as reported in The Courier a week ago.

In proportion to the amount of business to be done there has been a good bit of negotiating. When a buyer comes into the market at all he is keen to get the very lowest price possible, and this applies to heating and other grades as well as to furnace coke.

The operators seem to have established pretty well a dead line at \$3.00 on furnace coke, not going below that, and being disposed to talk \$3.25. On the other side, however, buyers have established a sort of dead line at \$3.00, refusing to go above that and talking considerably lower prices. The result is that what little business is done is generally done at precisely \$3.00. Operators do not consider this a fair price by any means, but at any rate it is better than a lower price.

The iron and steel trade has now gotten to such a low ebb that there is little chance for any change except a change for the better, and on that theory an upturn in demand is expected. It cannot be said, however, that there is any really definite prospect of an improvement at one time or another. The pig iron market has turned dull again, after a moderate movement in June, in which prices suffered. In steel the market is in poor shape, buying being still lighter and mill operations at the lowest rate since the end of 1921, or in two years and a half.

There is a little demand for heating coke and a great deal of negotiating. Some buyers claim they can do \$2.50 on heating coke, but operators deny this, as to coke of even fair quality.

Foundry coke, which in recent weeks has been maintaining its old price range with considerable difficulty, has this week definitely declined about 25 cents. At the middle of May the market declined to a range of \$4.50 to \$5.00, depending on brand, tonnage, etc., and this general quotation range was continued through June. In the latter part of June, however, prices above \$4.75 were somewhat exceptional, most of the tonnage going at \$4.50 and \$4.75. As usual there was some coke offered for foundry use at less than the market, this being coke that would not grade up to standard, though doubtless it would do in some classes of foundry coke.

Two prominent makes of coke held until a few days ago strictly at \$5.00 have been reduced, and various grades formerly held at \$4.50 are now being offered at \$4.25, making the range this week \$4.25 to \$4.75. When foundry coke first declined to a range of \$4.50 to \$5.00, furnace coke was at a minimum of \$3.50, so that foundry coke now shows 25 cents greater spread over furnace coke than formerly, whereas the normal thing is for the spread to decrease as prices go down. The explanation of the wider spread is that many operators are out of the market entirely, having their ovens idle. The market is now quotable as follows:

Spot furnace \$3.00
Spot foundry \$4.25 to \$4.75
Contract foundry \$5.00
The Pittsburgh district coal market continues stagnant. There is scarcely any marked activity in the regular coal of the district, and the little production now occurring is due chiefly to special conditions, being of high grade coal or being by consumers or shippers who control mines. Even so that the production of the district is only about one-eighth the rated capacity, except for the river mines, which are doing better.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Kiodisko and sometimes the Musketown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1923:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.21
Buffalo	2.23
Canton	2.02
Chicago	4.18
Cleveland	2.71
Columbus	2.37
Detroit	2.65
Philadelphia	4.84
Pittsburgh	2.71
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.90
St. Louis	3.58
St. Paul	3.28
Reading	2.38
Richmond, Va. (P. B. L.)	4.79
Richmond, Va. (P. B. L.)	4.79
South Bethlehem	2.53
Swedesland, Pa.	1.53
Toledo, O.	2.28
Wheeling	2.27
Valley Pointe	2.37

For Export:

Destination	Rate
Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)	\$2.02
Baltimore (P. O. B. vessels)	2.02
From Latrobe district:	
Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)	2.53
Baltimore (P. O. B. vessels)	3.38

changed in the past week, the market being quotable as follows:

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnace, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.75. Some furnaces with lower freight rates than this have sold for delivery at Pittsburgh below the Valley equivalent, so that the market is not clearly defined.

FINISHED STEEL SALES ONLY 25-30 PER CENT CAPACITY LAST MONTH

Present Production Rate Being so
Low an Upturn is Expected With
the Next Few Weeks.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
NEW YORK, July 9.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Review will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Sales of finished steel products in June averaged only between 25 and 30 per cent of capacity, perhaps not over 25 per cent and the market has been duller still in the past week. The holiday cannot be charged with the dullness as to transactions, while it has complicated mill operations so that the general rate cannot be estimated closely at the moment. It begins to be doubtful now whether the steel industry will show an average operation for the month of July as high as 35 per cent.

There is a strong balance of probability that an upturn in production will occur within a few weeks, but with mills getting down to such a low rate an upturn will not mean much in itself, little more than a technical change.

The average price of finished steel products, as shown by our composite finished steel, is about \$4 a net ton below its last high point and about \$15 a ton above its last low point. Thus steel prices have held up quite well, but the maintenance of prices is no longer regarded as being to the market's credit. The failure of several lines to find a trading level indicates that there is no desire to do any considerable tonnage of trading. Such declines as have occurred in the past few months have come from open competition, but some practically voluntary price reductions may soon be made for the purpose of interesting buyers.

Stocks of steel in buyers' hands were by no means large when liquidation began, yet it is not certain that liquidation is as yet completed. Consumption is very light, and improvement in consumption is a matter of hope rather than of definite prospect. Pig iron is dull again, after its little movement of last month, and prices are no more than steady. Scrap prices have been showing a slight stiffening tendency.

Growth of Cement Industry.

The cement industry, now a very important consumer of bituminous coal, was practically unknown forty years ago. In 1833 the total output of Portland cement in the country was only 90,000 barrels. Last year the mills produced 137,377,000 barrels.

A station of the United States Bureau of Mines has been opened at Huntington, W. Va.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

Statistical Summary.

DISTRICT	WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1924.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1924.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,217	2,807	15,410	24,150	18,217	3,703	14,514	24,570
Lower Connellsville	16,318	2,719	13,599	20,099	16,318	2,738	13,585	31,940
Totals	34,535	5,526	29,009	44,249	34,535	6,441	28,099	56,510

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1924.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1924.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	14,936	2,206	12,730	17,700	14,936	3,086	11,850	18,900
Lower Connellsville	1,652	400	1,259	1,450	1,652	400	1,259	1,670
Totals	16,588	2,606	13,989	19,150	16,588	3,486	13,109	20,570

MERCHANT OVENS	WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1924.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1924.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	3,281	601	2,680	4,450	3,281	617	2,664	7,670
Lower Connellsville	9,000	2,310	7,647	25,090	9,000	2,323	7,633	28,340
Totals	12,281	2,911	10,327	29,540	12,281	2,940	10,297	36,010

Only by Applying Lessons Learned Can Explosions In Mines Be Prevented

Declares Director H. Foster
Bain of United States
Bureau of Mines.

ROCK-DUSTING IS URGED

In reply to inquiries of the commissioner of labor statistics as to the possibility of preventing disastrous coal mine explosions, and for information as to the progress made in research work with that end in view, H. Foster Bain, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, has given the following exhaustive treatment of the subject:

Since the first of January of this year five explosions, killing about 363 men, have occurred in the bituminous mines of the United States. The coal industry has not in years suffered as many big disasters in so short a time, and the entire country is properly aroused.

Why did these explosions occur? Were they entirely accidental or could they have been prevented? Will similar explosions follow? These are some of the questions which are asked. Investigations now under way will determine the causes of the past accidents and what, if anything, might have been done to prevent them, but investigations alone will give no assurance that similar accidents will not again occur. The lessons learned must be applied and every possible precaution taken if this killing is to be stopped.

The let down of morale on the part of the individual miner is indicated by an increase in the number of accidents caused by falls of roof or of coal falling at the working face for the prevention of such accidents is a matter that is mainly in the hands of the individual worker. In the matter of explosions, however, there is a collective responsibility which begins with the individual and extends to the cause of the accident and continues to the operator who permits mining conditions that allow the extension of a local explosion into one spreading through the mine. While one man may ignite fire damp by smoking or opening a safety lamp or may by firing a dangerous shot cause an explosion, the broadening of these explosions through the mine with the consequent large loss of life is due invariably, so far as present knowledge goes, to the presence of coal dust, and investigations carried on by the Bureau of Mines for more than 10 years have demonstrated beyond question of doubt that such spreading of explosions by coal dust can be prevented. Responsibility for this rests upon the mine management.

Although the possibility of coal dust causing explosions had been considered for more than a century, and much testing in laboratory apparatus and in small surface galleries had been done, few coal mining men, especially in America, believed, when the bureau began its work, that coal dust was explosive. It was generally held that fire damp or gases of unknown composition were responsible for explosions in bituminous mines.

As coal mines increased in number, size, and depth, explosions became alarming in their frequency. Then came the Courrières disaster in Northern France in 1906, by which 1,100 lives were lost, and the following year in this country the Monongah mine explosion in West Virginia, which killed 361 men, and the Durr explosion in Pennsylvania, which killed 233 men. These last two disasters, both in December, 1907, led Congress to order an investigation of the causes of mine explosions. This work was placed under the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey, with the late Dr. Joseph A. Holmes in charge. When Congress established the Bureau of Mines in 1910, this work was transferred to the new organization, of which Doctor Holmes was named the first director. Shortly after his appointment, Doctor Holmes approved a plan for obtaining an experimental mine for investigating the causes and prevention

of coal-dust explosions. The mine was opened on leased grounds at Bruceton, Pa., a short distance outside of Pittsburgh, and has now been in active service for 12 years. The property has recently been purchased so that the work may go on indefinitely.

The first 15 experimental explosions were brought about and studied during the fall of 1911 and the winter of 1912. The practical mining men of the country, who still were incredulous as to the explosibility of coal dust, were invited to be present and many came. Of these early explosions, two were so violent that the mine was idle for several months while the wreckage was being cleared away. In one of them, a mine car was shot from the entry of the mine with such force that it was carried nearly 300 feet before landing on an opposite hillside. After that, little doubt remained that coal dust was itself explosive and also the cause of an initial explosion being extended throughout the mine. Determination of means of prevention was less easily made.

Since that time more than 500 experimental explosions have been produced in the bureau's coal mine at Bruceton. Dusts from all parts of the country and from every type of bituminous coal have been used in propagating an explosion. In fact, knowledge of coal-dust explosions has arrived at a point where, given a certain set of conditions, the engineers produce results predicted beforehand. Coincident with this work of studying the causes and effects of explosions, research was carried on to devise methods for the prevention of the wide spreading of minor initial explosions. Two methods were demonstrated. The first is to wet the dust thoroughly so that no dry dust remains in the mine. The second is to make into a mud which cannot be thrown up into suspension in the air by concussion. It is this "throwing it up in a cloud" along the entry that permits the flame to pass from one volatile particle to another, which, when rapid enough, becomes an explosion. A better method is to dilute the coal dust with shale dust or limestone dust, or any non-inflammable dust, so that the explosion will not pass from point to point even though a dust cloud be raised by the concussion of blast, or by the wreckage of a trip of cars.

The objection to the wetting down of the dust is that it must be done every day and must be thoroughly done to be effective. The second method of coal mine explosion prevention in this country followed the commission of watering over two days. The "shale dusting" method is required by law in Great Britain, where there is dangerous dust, and it is officially approved in France. Except for a few mines, rock dusting or shale dusting, to use the British term, has not been used in the United States. Continued on Page Two.

Frick Veterans to Picnic on July 23

The 15th annual basket picnic of the Frick Veterans' Association will be held at Idlewild Park on Wednesday, July 23.

For the accommodation of members and friends in Fayette county a special train will be run on the Pennsylvania railroad, leaving Uniontown at 7:40 A. M., Darent, 7:45; Dunbar, 8:10; Connellsville, 8:21; Scottsdale, 8:39; Altoona, 8:47; Tarr, 8:53; Youngwood, 9:04; East Greensburg, 9:12; Latrobe, 9:30. Returning the train will leave Idlewild at 6 P. M. Baggage cars will be provided for lunch baskets.

At the park the program will include dancing, games and baseball. The committee of arrangements consists of J. A. Barnhart, W. C. Hood, J. E. Struble, Harry Carter, P. J. Torrey and C. R. Frañks. Miss Margaret Goshorn is secretary of the committee.

RECOVERY IS NOTED IN PRODUCTION OF COAL WEEK JUNE 28

Total 7,927,000, a Gain of 125,000 Tons, But Below All Years Except 1922.

FURTHER COKE DECLINE

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The weekly report of the United States Geological Survey shows that the production of soft coal continued to recover in the week ended June 28. The total output is now estimated at 7,927,000 net tons, an increase of 125,000 tons. This is the second highest record made during the past three months. Despite the recent improvement, the rate of production remains well below that at the corresponding date of all recent years except 1922. The fact that the depression at the coal mines has caused production to drop to a lower level than in 1921 should not, however, be taken as indicating that a similar depression in other industries has reduced the consumption of coal to the extremely low point reached in 1921. There is ample evidence that consumption has declined during the first half of the year, but to what extent can not be accurately stated. It seems to be obvious, however, that production declined at a more rapid rate than did consumption and that there has been an appreciable drought on the 52,000,000 tons of soft coal held by consumers on January 1, 1924.

Production of soft coal during the first 153 working days of the calendar year 1924 was 226,172,000 net tons. In 1923 it was 270,811,000; in 1922, 192,589,000 tons; in 1921, 195,063,000 tons. The production of anthracite remains steady at a weekly rate just under 1,000,000 tons. The total output in the week ended June 28 was 1,385,000 tons, an increase over the preceding week of 63,000 tons. In comparison with the corresponding week of earlier years, the present rate of anthracite production is 11 per cent less than that of 1923, when the hard coal mines were working at top speed to overcome the shortage created by the strike of 1922, but it compares favorably with the rate in other normal years.

Curtailed of the production of bituminous coal was resumed in the last week of June, and the total output declined to 126,000 net tons. Compared with the revised figure for the week before, this was a decrease of 5,000 tons. A loss of 8,000 tons in Pennsylvania and Ohio was partially made up by increases in the southern states.

According to The Courier, production in the Connellsville Region totaled 44,249 tons, against 43,400 tons in the preceding week.

To June 28 cumulative production of coke stood at 5,053,000 net tons as compared with 10,002,000 tons in 1923 and 3,202,000 tons in 1922.

Annual Picnic of B. & O. Veterans At Olympia Park

The annual picnic of the Baltimore & Ohio Veterans' Association of the Connellsville, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cumberland and Fairmont divisions will be held at Olympia Park, Versailles, on Tuesday, July 15.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the committees working under C. H. Durant of Pittsburgh, who is general chairman. Varied features are to be provided for the entertainment of members, their friends and guests. A complimentary dinner will be served to executive officers of the company, grand officers of the association and of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Foundry Coke Market in East.
The foundry coke market is reported firmer in the east.

Production and Output.

Observance of the Fourth Aided in Further Cutting Down Production of Coke

Greater Loss Sustained by
Merchants With Larger
Active Oven List.

OUTPUT ONLY 54,240 TONS

Lowest Since Week April 29, 1922.
When Region was Beginning to Feel
Effects of the Sympathy Strike;
No Reason to Strive for Recovery.

Observance of Independence Day, which was general throughout the coke region, aided in further curtailing the production of coke. As such its recurrence was more cordially welcomed than it has been in earlier and warmer days in the trade when it wrought havoc with production records and no little travail to the operating staffs at the plants. The effect was, however, much less serious than in previous years when production was running in high figures and the region was operating under pressure to keep it up.

The order which has been in effect for several weeks, including blowing out of ovens and cutting down running time, was not changed because of the holiday, that occasion merely augmenting the process of keeping

Slight Increase In Car Loadings Week of June 21

In the week ended June 21 loadings of revenue freight totaled 993,709 cars. This was an increase of 909 cars over the preceding week, a decrease of 101,282 cars under the corresponding week last year and an increase of 37,575 cars over the corresponding week in 1922 when freight shipments were curtailed by the anthracite and bituminous coal strikes. Compared by districts, increases over the week before in the total loadings of all commodities were reported in the Allegheny, Potomac and Southwestern districts while all other districts reported decreases.

Coal loadings 146,597 were cars; an increase of 2,555 cars over the preceding week, a decrease of 42,586 cars under last year, and an increase of 44,303 cars, compared with the same period two years ago.

Coke loadings 7,325 were cars, a decrease of 230 cars under the preceding week and 7,503 cars under the corresponding week in 1923, and it was a decrease of 2,117 cars compared with the corresponding week in 1922.

Hillman Companies Merge Under New Charter

Under a new charter granted by the State Department the Hillman Coal & Coke Company of Pittsburgh has merged with that corporation five subsidiary concerns directly connected with the operating end of the coal industry. The merged company will operate under the name of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company with a capitalization of \$5,732,000.

The companies taken in by the parent companies are the Diamond Coal & Coke Company, the Merchants Coal Corporation, the Conner Coke-making Coal Company, the Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal Company and the Nanticoke Coal Company. The offices of all the companies have heretofore been together in the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh. The action was one of consolidation and does not represent any acquisitions not heretofore controlled by the company.

The officers of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company are: Chairman of the board of directors, J. H. Hillman, Jr., president, Tracey W. Guthrie, vice presidents, A. B. Shook, Ernest Hillman, vice president and secretary, Thomas Watson, treasurer, R. W. Flanniken, assistant secretary, J. M. Lettread. The officers compose the directorate of the corporation.

Electrical Power Production Shows Two Per Cent Decline

The average daily production of electricity by public-utility power plants in May was 151,700,000 kilowatt-hours, about two per cent less than the daily output for the month of April.

output well within the limits of a very much lessened consumptive demand. The merchant producers having 25 plants and 2,920 ovens in operation, as compared with 12 plants and 2,006 ovens by the furnace interests, the lay-off for the Fourth naturally had the effect of making the merchant loss greater than the furnace loss. In fact, the former was more than double the latter, the figures for the respective losses being: merchant, 5,370; furnace, 2,270 tons. The combined loss, 7,640 tons, brought the regional total down to 54,240 tons, another new low mark in the records of the present slump.

The nearest previous low mark in production was that for the week ending April 29, 1922, when the figures, 54,230 tons, were almost precisely the same. At that time the region was beginning to stagger under the effects of the strike, its active ovens having been reduced to 4,663, or 13.7 per cent of the whole number available.

Last week's list of ovens in the running was 5,526, or 16 per cent. Comparison with the week of the strike referred to shows that, notwithstanding the serious handicaps of that period, the region did relatively better than it did this week.

A post-holiday week is not, however, an altogether correct standard by which to measure conditions, the uniform experience having been that the losses incident to holiday observance are made up in the next succeeding week and, sometimes, the production is advanced to a higher figure than preceding the holiday. It does not follow that in the present instance such will be the result because there is little or nothing in the situation to induce operators to make effort to advance production very much, if any, beyond the recent weekly range. Without change in the rate of furnace activity having taken place, or being in any real prospect, there is no reason, least of all a good business season, why any more coke should be made at this time.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, July 5, was 54,240 tons, divided between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 24,150; a decrease of 2,720 tons; Lower Connellsville, 30,090, a decrease of 4,850 tons, or a total decrease of 7,570 tons as compared with a total decrease of 12,490 tons during the immediately preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 22,700, a loss of 2,200 tons; merchant, 31,540, a loss of 5,370 tons, as compared with losses of 10,300 and 2,150 tons respectively during the week ended June 28.

The furnace interests added 550 and the merchant producers 30, or 910 in all, to the number of ovens out of blast. The furnace withdrawal were all at plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and included: Calumet, 160; Olyphant, 240; Phillips, 260 and Whitney, 200. Of these four plants Calumet, Olyphant and Whitney were blown out entirely. Only 40 ovens remained at Phillips.

The merchant changes included 16 out at Myers, eight at Freedom and 30 at Herber; a total of 54. At Thompson No. 2, 24 were blown in, making the net reduction 30. Herber was blown out completely.

Production by the merchant and furnace interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1923 is shown hereafter:

Week	Merch.	Furn.	Total
Jan. 5	73,910	112,200	186,110
Jan. 12	78,850	113,200	192,050
Jan. 19	81,410	123,150	204,560
Jan. 26	75,080	128,950	204,030
Feb. 2	82,580	124,800	207,380
Feb. 9	85,000	125,000	210,000
Feb. 16	86,250	125,000	211,250
Feb. 23	86,500	125,000	211,500
Mar. 1	85,000	122,200	207,200
Mar. 8	85,000	120,100	205,100
Mar. 15	85,000	118,100	203,100
Mar. 22	85,000	118,100	203,100
Mar. 29	76,700	114,200	190,900
Apr. 5	61,400	145,700	207,100
Apr. 12	61,400	137,800	199,200
Apr. 19	63,420	122,200	185,620
Apr. 26	57,850	111,300	169,150
May 3	52,920	88,100	141,020
May 10	43,820	78,500	122,320
May 17	35,100	73,500	108,600

LIST OF COAL OVENS IN
THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT
With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast (corrected to
Saturday, July 5, 1924.)

must take hold of the situation and promptly and vigorously or there will be still more serious explosions and more men killed. Knowledge not applied of no value however practical it may be in its bearings.

Since the explosion at Castle Gate, Utah on March 8, 1934 in which 12 men were killed, the United States coal mines in that state have approved the program of the state industrial commission effective July 1 which requires use of rock dust to prevent the wide spreading of coal-dust explosions the use of water on the cutter bar of mining machines to decrease the amount of dust formed and the use of water in the use of permissible explosives not to be set off only by electric control firing method. These requirements follow an intensive study of a safety program made by the industrial commission after the disaster at Castle Gate.

Utah is the only state which has as its "safety" program the use of precaution and it takes the lead as a result among all coal mining states in regulations for mine safety.

The treasurer of the Democratic campaign in New York has been relieved somewhat by a spirited exchange of compliments between Senator Reed of Missouri and David L. Rockwell of New York. Mr. Rockwell, a campaign manager in a statement given out by Senator Reed he said in part:

Another charge made not by myself but by other although I repeated it was that McAdoo represented a large interest that he was to receive \$1 a ton on all coal shipped by that company to Italy and France and that the expected amount of such shipments was in excess of \$70,000.

This peculiar contract may have been for legal services but it is a most peculiar kind of legal service and the amount of compensation paid seems to indicate very clearly that Morse and his crooked connections were engaged in furthering the influence of the former "cave art" of the treasury with the French and Italian governments.

Was this charge denied?

The world's non-strike champion ship is claimed by the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of England.

This union has a record of twenty nine years without a strike—and it challenges any other labor union in any country to show an equal record of performance.

T. J. Richards, president of the U. O., also claims that it is the only organization in the world that maintains with its employers a guarantee fund against strikes.

This fund totals \$7,000 and is raised by mutual assessments upon the workers and employers. The agreement is that should a strike occur over the matter will be referred to mutually appointed tribunal or decided by a strike suit and then forfeit from that strike deposit enough money to compensate the other side for all losses it sustained because of the strike.

Sweden Abandons Government Operation

A special committee appointed by the Swedish government has recommended the abolition of government operation of the Swedish railroads and the continuation of government

A special committee appointed by the Swedish government has recommended the abolition of government operation of the Swedish railroads, but the continuous loss of government ownership. The government as owner will continue to supply the working capital and retain the right of inspection but the actual business will be carried on by private corporations.

The administration of the railroads under the new plan is to be done partly by an assembly of 24 members, of which partly by a board of 12 directors. Nine members of the assembly will be appointed by the government eight elected by the Riksdag six by the employees and six by the various outside corporations which represent public traffic interests. It is this assembly which will select the board of directors and which will make all decisions regarding wages and tariffs.

More rail road "reports for Net show a decline in both gross and net operating income when compared with the same month a year ago The 40 rail roads that have reported to date show a loss earnings of \$7,948,681-1-1 compared with a \$28,382,521 and net of \$3,272,537 against \$41,637,869 in the corresponding period last year. The earnings of this group of railroad was \$1,334,496 since the beginning of the year and its income is \$107,000 less than in the same period last year. The operating expenses were reported the greatest part of in 1922 was \$1,334,496 in the same period of operation.

From the total net territory of Baltimore & Ohio showed a Margins of \$13,550,021 against a Margins of the same month of 1921 as \$16,561,111 in the same month of 1921 compared with the same month of 1922

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HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Standard Connellsville Coke

HUSTEAD-SEMAHS COAL AND COKE CO.
Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

PRODUCERS OF
Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connelleyville Coke
 AND
By-Product Coking Coal
 General Offices.—South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patronize Those Who Advertise in The Courier. IF YOU HAVE COAL LAND FOR SALE ADVERTISE IT IN THE COURIER.

By R. Y. STUART
Secretary Department of Forests and Waters

British Labor Leaders Hobnob With Nobility

"Not labor leaders and labor parties, but only Christianity can do that," the prelate declared. "The problems are greater than it is possible or any political party to solve. I am convinced that the Christian solution is the only solution of our social and economic troubles—and that a day is coming when trade union leaders will not be afraid to say that in public."

Rumors have been current at South Connelleville that the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will move its plant from Sabrator, near Morgantown, W. Va. to South Connelleville, making use of the site of the former Lambert plant. The reason given for abandoning the Morgantown site is that the water supply is inadequate. It is learned that the company recently declined to sell the site at South Connelleville.

SEVEN FIRST AID TEAMS FORMED OF WEST PENN GIRLS

Seven girls' first aid teams of the West Penn Railways Company were recently organized. Five girls compose each team. The teams will hold a practice every Saturday afternoon. Miss Rae Boyd was elected captain of No. 1 team, Miss Gladys Rush of No. 2, Miss Clara Warder of No. 3, Miss Alice Atkins of No. 4, Miss Ruth Burkholder of No. 5, Miss Stella Baker of No. 6 and Miss Hortense Gratt of No. 7.

25 FRICK FIRST AID TEAMS PARTICIPATE IN ELIMINATION CONTESTS

me will be held at Leesening No 1 on Saturday, July 12. Unusual interest is manifest in first aid activities in the Frick coke plants. The teams went through the winter and spring months training consistently in an effort to cop in the elimination and final contests. The work was directed by R. C. Bell of Scottsdale who had been representing him at the several tournaments. Mr Bell was in charge of the contest at Standard, with J. E. Lander at Edenborn and Trotter, C. L. Lander at Leesening and R. C. Graft officiating at Leesening No 2 and at Leesening. Graft was the contest at Standard No 2. Southwest No 1 and Standard won the meet at Standard, while Lamhart and Edensborn finished first and second in the contest at Edensborn.

Child Dies of Burns.
SCOTTDALE, July 8.—Rev S R
Sasse officiated at the funeral service
yesterday afternoon at Owensdale for
Beulah King three years old daugh-
ter of Mr and Mrs Norman King who
was fatally burned Friday when the
father started fire with gasoline mis-
taking it for oil. The child died Sat-
urday.

Ovens	Ir Works	Name of Operators	Address
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MERCHANT GUENS				
49	40	Adair	Westland-Tayetta Coke Co	Greenburg
272		American No 1	W J Rainey, Inc	New York
275		American No 2	W J Rainey, Inc	New York
144		American No 3	J C Houston Receiver	Pittsburg
240		American No 4	J C Houston Receiver	Pittsburg
50		Brownville	Brownville Coke Co	Pittsburg
203		Campan	Campan Coke Co	Greenburg
40		Champion	Crampton CVille Coke Co	Uniontown
257		Champion	Crampton Gas Coal Co	Pittsburg
122	112	Crystal	Hessle Coal & Coke Co	Connellsville
462	230	Daniel & 1	Consolidated Coke Co	Pittsburg
100		Donald No 8	Consolidated Coke Co	Pittsburg
120		Dona	Waltburg Coke Co	Uniontown
118	30	Dona	Waltburg Coke Co	Uniontown
82		Emery	Sout. Fayette Coke Ca.	Uniontown
147		Foster	O & Con. Iville Coke Co	Smithfield
129	23	Freedom	Republic Ca & Coke Co	Connellsville
112		Gardner	Republic Ca & Coke Co	Connellsville
200	89	Griffin	Gardner Iville Coke Co	Uniontown
146		Griffin No 1	Hessle Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
213		Griffin No 2	Hessle Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
213		Horner	C & L Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
41		Ida Hills	The Maryland Gas Coal Co	Pittsburg
111		Hill Top	H & C Iville Coke Co	Uniontown
63		Hill Top	H & C Iville Coke Co	Uniontown
105		Horseshoe	Hessle Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
949	949	Imbala	Hessle Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
240		Jenior	Uniontown Gas Coal Co	Uniontown
144		Jenior	Uniontown Gas Coal Co	Uniontown
300		Laballe	A. B. Oak Comm. Fuel Co	Laballe
200		Lafayette	A. B. Oak Comm. Fuel Co	Laballe
300		Lincoln	L & C Iville Coke Co	Smithfield
436		Lincoln	L & C Iville Coke Co	Smithfield
30		Little Gem	Little Gem Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
140		Long Eyes	C & L Iville Coke Co	Pittsburg
244		Long Eyes	C & L Iville Coke Co	Pittsburg
84		Marion	Houston, W. Va. Coke Co	Connellsville
300		McNamee	Snowden Coke Co	Uniontown
200		McNamee	Snowden Coke Co	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan No 1	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
72		Puritan No 2	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
40		Puritan No 3	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
104		Puritan No 6	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
191	101	Poland	Poland Coke Co	Pittsburg
120		Rien Hill	Tate, R. Ca & Coke Co	Outcrop
25		Royal	W J Rainey, Inc	New York
92		Royall	W J Rainey, Inc	New York
30		Sackett	W J Rainey, Inc	New York
273	130	Seaworth	Houston, W. Va. Coke Co	Uniontown
200		Seaworth	Houston, W. Va. Coke Co	Uniontown
150	230	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co	Pittsburg
430	100	Thompson 2	Thompson CVille Coke Co	Pittsburg
304	304	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Coke Co	Uniontown
244		Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Coke Co	Uniontown
42		Virgin	Byrne Ca & Coke Co	Scottsdale
509		Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
219		Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
60		Widener	Widener Coke Co	Uniontown
38		Widener	Widener Coke Co	Uniontown

[illegible]

Result of Recent Inspection
Trip of New York Central
Officials.

work Central System, and officials of the Monongahela railway, to the north. Run over field of Monongahela county, West Virginia, and the inspection of the mining operations along the Morgantown & Wheeling railroad, has given rise to considerable speculation as to the object of this visit.

There is an art and power, constitution declaration for government control by commission or executive directors. The one that is favored by some are except political unions is promoted to the industry. Investigating the industry, the commission has declared, again and again, the only solution of the problems now faced is to the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand. Yet, in the face of this, Democrats promises to impose a commission or an administrator who will work them out of business. The commission said that "the subordination to private interest shall cease."

Organized labor as exemplified by the United Mine Workers of America can also find much to think about in these planks. First the Democratic promise to remove the restriction

\$600,000 by Fire

SHAWNEE, Okla., July 5.—Damage estimated at \$600,000 was caused here during the night of a fire of unprecedented dimensions. The fire destroyed the Shawnee mill and covered shop of the

All Railroad Connections. **UNIONTOWN, PA.**

OFFICES: 505 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

compared with the foregoing reaction, the Republican platform in regard to coal is interesting. Briefly stated, this party says that, if elected, it will control prices and profits in the coal industry by means of publicity-informing the public as to actual costs of producing and handling coal, that in "people themselves may punish extortion." It thus follows the only specific recommendation made by the late coal commission. The election of the nation will have to decide for itself which of these two declarations of intention toward coal is the more sensible.

Step Necessary for the Protection of Large Investment Interests


READY IN PROGRESS

The last few months have seen many changes in the bituminous coal industry and others are now in prospect. Business conditions in general are bad and the tendency of the time for consolidations with a view to reducing overhead charges in operation also to compel the elimination of uneconomic producing units. Such development is inevitable, sooner or later, and if the present depression will be as occurrence predicts it will prove to be a good thing for the industry. The Chicago and Black Diamond Union Opinion Committee believes that the coal business is soon going to be better than that the present tendency toward amalgamation of interests is not a bad and a contributing element toward an improvement that will be permanent.

various powerful financial interests to become deeply involved in soft production. We could name private housing houses whose investments total probably \$300,000, on which the chances are that evidence has been put in for two As. As conditions are now there is no reason why this should be reversed year by year and even after expiration of this time returns problematical. Powerful financial interests do not like to have enormous sums tied up in unproductive investments. The only value to such investment is in their earning power if safety were the only consideration, government bonds would be universal investment. Unproductive investments are in question for long are apt to become questionable as a means of making money. The financial interests are too busy to protect the millions posed by making them at once as secure as possible productive. The only hope is by the correction of some of the ills of the industry.

his process is now in progress. The means is at hand. In any cotton producing field there are several well managed properties with an accurate accounting of man and machine and cotton costs whose owners would instantly refuse to sell their crop at a figure below that dictated by sound business practice if it were

for the irresponsible minority seem to feel it necessary to call for the sacrifice of the majority without regard for the magnitude of the sacrifice or the cost. This small percentage of owners is able not only to run their own business but make it profitable. They are able to make a contribution to the community and are able to pay taxes. They are able to pay for the education of their children and to provide for their own old age. They are able to provide for the education of their children and to provide for their own old age. They are able to provide for the education of their children and to provide for their own old age.



Your vacation
sacrifice of business
will help you keep
touch with your

profitable, regardless of the judgment with which they are handled. Future transactions in coal will make the present ones look like small change.

Officials of the Capstan Glass Co. many said Thursday there was nothing that could be given for publication this time regarding a proposal to expand that has been discussed for

time and in the interest of which President G. Fred Riemann and Superintendent Benks D. Brown appeared before South Councils. The council at its last meeting Thursday night, the project, President Riemann indicated, is an indefinite state. The glass company officials appeared before council to ask for ratification on the proposed expansion at the same time expressing willingness to continue paying taxes assessed against the present property. Council showed willingness to grant the exemption for the period of two years, after which the town would determine whether the increased development. Action was held over until the color is consumed.

Important Decision Affecting Payment For Losses in Transi

A decision recently handed down by the New Jersey Court of Chancery, in the case of the H. J. Hunt Rubber Company of Elizabeth, N. J., vs. the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, will have an extraordinary effect on railroad transportation and on a matter of fact will establish new precedent for settlement of future damages for goods lost or injured. According to Arthur Percival of Elizabeth, the attorney who handled the case, the decision was "a landmark in the law." The decision is the "law of the case" and will be given a copy of the Atlantic States and sets a precedent awarding destruction value (which in this case was the retail price, as damages for present loss in transit) says Schwartz (journal).

In 1921 the Heideruter Lumber Company received a car of coal which was five tons short in weight. Such a shortage started by the company for its entry in the New Jersey Coal Exchange Bureau. The issue involved in the litigation was whether the Heideruter Lumber Company was entitled to the wholesale or retail price.

need not mean the
as. Your telephone
p in close personal
affairs.



awarded the plaintiff only the whole sale price of the coal lost, plus the freight. On appeal the Supreme Court in March, 1923, awarded the lumber company the retail price at its local market. The decision was affirmed.

using oil for its fuel, the first of its kind ever built in America, has been built jointly by the General Electric Company, U. S. A. and the Ingersoll Rand Company.

The power plant equipment consists of 300 horsepower oil engine directly connected to a 200-kilowatt generator. The motive power consists of four EML-840 motors, one of which is geared to each of the four axles.

cent of the number on line. There was an increase of 3,252 over the number reported on June 1, at which time there were 188,219, or 83 percent.

Of the total number, freight cars in need of heavy repair totaled 142,883 or 63 per cent, an increase of 4.7 compared with the number of June 1. Reports showed 49,535 or 21 per cent in need of light repair, decrease since June 1 of 1,095.

The property known as the Randle Hotel Park was bought by Miss Ellen Brady of Ontario. The restaurant is open country bridge and Baltimore.

& Ohio road was sold to R V
 We have & Company of Ohio,

Fund at Confluence To Build Foot Bridge

CONFLUENCE, July 7.—A fund
 being raised by public subscription
 finance the building of a foot bridge
 over the Casselman River to replace
 the one washed away by the flood
 June 28

CONNELLVILLE PA.
(WESTSIDE)

UNION NATIONAL BANK

FIREWORKS ENDS DAY

Meetings will be held every first and third Sunday in the Fraternal Hall, Home Building, Uniontown. The high ideals of Pythianism will be spread over all Southwestern Pennsylvania. The Booster Association's program is to encourage the development of every Pythian lodge and every endeavor, both moral and financial to further their interests. The Booster Association went on record as opposing the sponsorship of all carnivals and circuses for the purpose of raising money and will continue all its future endeavors to spread the gospel of charity, benevolence and fraternalism wherever possible.

and resided at Elm Grove. Besides